



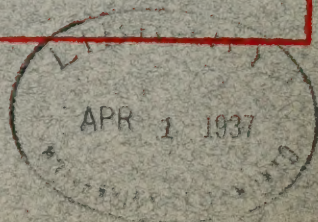
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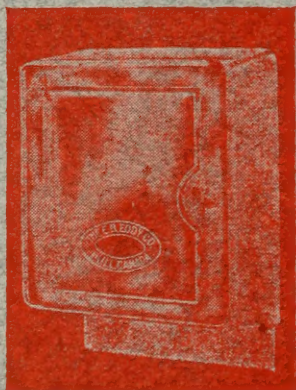


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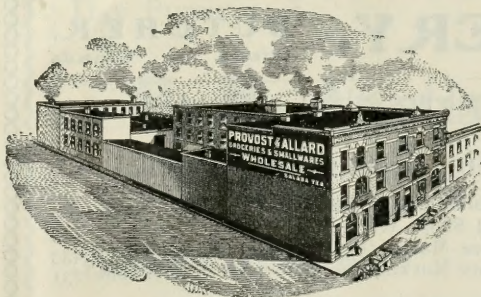
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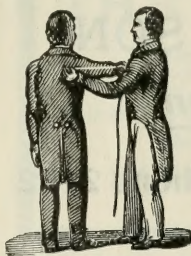
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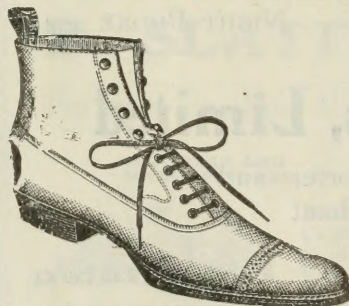
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Patronize Our Advertisers and Mention The Review.



Vol. XIV.

OTTAWA, ONT., OCTOBER, 1911.

No. 1

Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Ont., as Second-Class Matter.

Address of Dr. McKenna.

(Delivered at Commencement 1911.)

Very Reverend Rector,
Reverend Gentlemen of the Faculty,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I FEEL as that man must have felt who, sitting in the lowest place, was called to come up higher. Proud and flattered as I am he must have been; and yet I am sure his step faltered as he walked upwards and speech to him was difficult when he tried to give expression to his gratitude for the kindly invitation.

A man would have to have a fine conceit of himself who could without embarrassment join the distinguished circle of men who have received degrees from this university—men who in church and state, in divinity and law and medicine, in the great profession of teaching the arts and sciences that make for human advancement and human betterment, have shed such a lustre upon the University of Ottawa.

And a serene consciousness of worth would be his who could hear unmoved such gracious and most highly flattering words as the very Reverend Rector has spoken of me. I dare not question the verdict, but I pray that in the days to come in this world and in the great hereafter I may be as kindly judged.

I beg the Senate of the University to accept the assurance of my sincere appreciation of the honor that has been done me, and to believe that my appreciation is the greater because the distinction is conferred by a University founded and conducted by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate—which from small beginning has become, through their indefatigable devotion, a great centre of Catholic culture.

It has been my good fortune to be brought into close and extensive contact with the Oblate community in that sphere of their work which is the noblest men can engage in—the spreading of the Gospel, and the pioneering of civilization in the immense mission field of our great west. I have spent many days with them in the life of the wilds “where not a single drop of acrimony mingles in the disembosoming of feeling and the flow of soul.” I have seen their lives and their labors, and have been filled with admiration for their zeal and heroism. No men have told less of their work, but if the annals of their congregation are ever edited and published for general circulation, a work will appear which will rival in historic interest and heroic exploits the renowned “Relations des Jesuites.” They were not called upon in Canada, it is true, as were the Jesuits in their earlier American mission, to water with their blood the soil for the seed of the Gospel. But they sowed “in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness,” the seed of the faith where now are cities and churches and schools in western Canada; and what the church is there today is almost exclusively the result of their labors. And they still press on. The emigrant to the Peace River country will find them there. The railway builders in Northern British Columbia will learn that Oblates were long in advance of them. Let settlement press towards the Hudson’s Bay, and the trails will be found blazed and the rivers and lakes marked by these intrepid missionaries. Let the seekers of minerals go to the further confines of the frozen north, and there he will find the chapels and rude mission houses built by these men who have braved the north wind in his home to break the bread of life for the aborigines.

My travels have run along trails and by waters that were traversed by Taché when he made his first trip as far north as Isle a la Crosse, and I have seen much of the shelterless prairie, the then unbroken wood land, the dreary muskegs and the dangerous waters over which, in summer’s intense heat and winter’s biting blizzards, he travelled, in perils and much tribulation, in laying

broad and deep the foundations of the Church in Western Canada. His work was herculean; the man was a hero. I have seen the country that was filled with his labors, and in virtue of his work he is entitled to rank with the world's great missionary bishops and to be given place among the builders of Canada.

I have seen some of the country over which Grandin, so delicate in body, so strong and yet so sweet in spirit, journeyed, amid untellable hardships and suffering, in extending the work of Taché.

I have stood in the clearing which Clut made with his own hands for the mission of Lesser Slave Lake when that country that settlement now seeks was but a wilderness.

I touch but the fringe of a great subject. I mention but the names of a few; Tissot, Maisonneuve, Farand, Grollier, Tessier, Grouard, Lacombe, Lestane.

“On the long procession goes
Glory in their crosses glows,
And the Virgin Mother mild
In their peaceful banners smiled.”

They carried not only the Gospel message, but they were the pioneers of civilization. They established schools, they were doctors and nurses, farmers and millers, carpenters and engineers, road makers and bridge builders.

There is to my mind a special fitness in the chief institution of learning conducted by the Oblates being situated in Ottawa, for it was Mgr. Guigues, the first Bishop of Ottawa and the first Provincial of the Order in America, who, acting under instructions of his superior general, despatched the first Oblate missionaries to the west.

Bishop Provencher was overwhelmed by the immensity of his field and the dearth of laborers. It was found practically impossible to secure secular priests. The work called for more than the priestly vocation. It demanded the heroism of a Paul—the apostolic spirit of absolute self abnegation.

An appeal was made to the Bishop of Marseilles, the saintly Mazenod, the founder of the Oblate congregation. He responded. In August, 1845, the first Oblate priest came up the Red River to St. Boniface. He was accompanied by a scholastic brother, a young man who seemed so boyish as almost to disap-

point the Bishop who so needed strong men for his work. The youth was Taché and he was destined to be the great Archbishop of the west.

And year after year the Oblates came from pleasant places in the sunny land of France, where grow the olive and the vine; from Celtic and Frank and Norman and Briton stock; some from the peasantry into whose joyous lives the Irish heart of Goldsmith so fully entered, and some from the nobility who lived up to the motto *noblesse oblige*.

They left home and kindred without hope of return, and they came to what was, and much of which will remain, the hardest mission field in the world.

Whatever be the race from which we have sprung, let us Catholics never forget the self sacrificing labors of these apostolic men, whose lives should ever be an incentive to a deeper devotion to the faith that made them heroes.



The Natural Resources of Ontario.

BEFORE attempting to describe the varied resources of so large a province as Ontario, let me give, roughly, the size, general outline and natural divisions of the province, so that the reader may the more easily follow me. Besides, in the natural divisions one gets a convenient basis for his description as, in general, the resources of each division can best be considered together.

Ontario is the third largest and the most populous province of Canada. Almost 225,000 square miles in extent, it possesses the area and natural resources of a nation. In shape the province may be compared to two scalene triangles, meeting in the vertices of their greatest angles. The larger triangle, lying to the northwest is Northern or New Ontario; the smaller triangle is called simply Ontario. New Ontario is bounded on the northwest and longest side by a chain of lakes and rivers from the Lake of the Woods to James' Bay. The southern boundary is inter-national. It consists of the Rainy and Pigeon River systems, Lake Superior, St. Mary's River and the North Channel of

Lake Huron. The eastern boundary is a line from Georgian Bay due north to James'. The smaller triangle, Ontario, is bounded on the west by Lakes Huron and St. Clair; on the south by Lake Erie and Ontario and by the St. Lawrence; on the northeast there is the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing marks the junction of the two triangles. And the smaller triangle is itself divided, by Lake Simcoe, into two almost equal triangles, Eastern and Western Ontario.

Eastern Ontario is a rolling land of hill and dale, tending, in the northwest portion, to what is commonly called 'rough country.' It is everywhere well watered, being interspersed with innumerable lakes and streams. It is, as a consequence, naturally well wooded and lumber is one of its greatest natural resources. The waters abound in fish, from the lowly perch to the lordly maskinongé. In the woods of the sparsely settled portions there is an abundance of game, ranging from the squirrel to the big cariboo in the north. East of the air line from Renfrew to Kingston, the country is well cleared and, for the most part, cultivated. Here, the soil itself, on account of its fertility, is the greatest natural resource. And this rich soil is also found in the valleys of the 'rough country' to the west.

Throughout the whole of Eastern Ontario there are extensive peat bogs, but it is only recently they have begun to be worked. The government plant at Alfred, during its short existence, has already showed that peat is practical and valuable as a fuel, so that it must be counted among the natural resources. Building material is also plentiful; the best brick-clay and the best limestone is abundant; beautiful granites and marbles are found in many places, but as yet they, are not used to great extent. In the 'rough country' there are many minerals, even gold in small quantities. Back some miles from Barry's Bay there is a big mine of corundum, a mineral next to the diamond in hardness. Here and there throughout the district there are paying deposits of mica. Iron is found in great quantities, but, owing to the absence of coal, it is not mined. However, the Dominion Government is experimenting to find a means of smelting iron by electricity and success seems imminent. This electricity is to be obtained by means of the abundant water-powers of the district.

The next district to consider is Western Ontario. It is a land of gentle slopes and broad, smiling plains. It is famed for the fruitfulness of its soil and has been aptly termed "The Garden of Canada." Mixed farming and fruit-growing are carried on extensively. Among the natural resources must be mentioned

the great water-power at Niagara, now systematically developed and distributed to the cities and towns of Western Ontario by the Hydro-Electric Company of Ontario. Other resources are granite, lime-stone and brick-clay. Quite a lot of fish is caught in the Lakes. In the extreme west near Sarnia and Petrolia there are extensive deposits of petroleum and natural gas. The district possesses no metallic deposits of note. It is very thickly populated and, though naturally well wooded, it has for the most part been cleared and put under cultivation.

Lastly, the resources of New Ontario must be considered. Up till quite recently New Ontario consisted of one thousand miles of C. P. R. right-of-way with a small town or hamlet every few hundred miles. But now all this is changed. The Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific have built lines from Lake Superior west and many new lines, both proposed and under construction will develop the regions to the north. Bustling towns are springing up and new lands opened up every years.

Though, as yet, the ground has scarcely been scratched for minerals, the finds have been wonderful. The world has heard of the great deposits of silver discovered only a few years ago in the Cobalt district. Now prospectors are rushing helter-skelter to the gold fields of Porcupine. For years the only nickle mines in the world were those on the island of New Caledonia, a French colony in the South Pacific. Now the greatest mine of this rare mineral is at Sudbury. Copper is abundant along the north shore of Lake Superior, but it is not mined to any extent. The greater part of New Ontario is covered with thick forest. It is estimated that there is in the district at least 288,000,000 cords of pulp-wood. Besides this it is estimated that there is about three billion feet of red and white pine standing.

Water-powers are numerous. The great amount of fish in Lake Superior is another valuable resource. There are vast deposits. These are developed to some extent since, owing to the cheap transportation of fuel by water, there is a big smelting plant at Port Arthur. There are also deposits of lead and zinc. In the northern woods big game and fur-bearing animals are very numerous and the country is dotted with the trading-posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

So we see that Ontario, both in extent and in natural endowments, is well adapted to support a great population. And it presents not only the bare necessities but even the delicacies and luxuries. We can with reason be proud of our province.

A. G. McHUGH, '13.

A Toast.

A toast! a toast for the Garnet and Gray!

A toast for the U of O!

A toast for the boys of the happy today

And for those of the long ago.

To those of the present—here's looking at you,

Here's wishing you honor and fame;

Here's hoping you'll always remember O. U.

And never disgrace its fair name.

And, knowing that you, while you're still in the school

Will honor the colors you wear;

Here's hoping that you in the battle of life,

Will always be honest and square.

To those gone, alas! let us put down the glass

And, reverently bowing our head,

Let us pause in our mirth while we murmur a prayer

For those of the past who are dead.

Then up with your glasses, and on with the mirth,

And we'll drink to the ones who still live;

Here's wishing you happiness, honor, success,

And the best that Dame Fortune can give.

To those of the future; here's hoping that you

Will do honor to those gone before;

And, if you can measure to their standard true

We'll not ask for anything more.

And here's to our colors, the Garnet and Gray;

The colors so dear to our heart;

That bind us together, no matter how far

Life's pathways may keep us apart.

So here's to the Garnet, and here's to the Gray

And here's to the U of O:

And here's to the boys of the happy today

And to those of long ago.

C. L. R. '14.

The Penal Laws of Ireland.



THE IRISH PENAL LAWS were a code of laws drawn up against the Catholics of Ireland under William III. Under Anne its worst features were added and under George I. and George II., it was greatly extended. Although unprovoked, these laws were intended to poison all official social, commercial and private relations between Irish Catholics and Protestants, and what was more serious, they even destroyed the most sacred domestic relations in Catholic families. Their aim was little short of complete destruction of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

The Penal laws were divided into five classes, viz., laws about Religious Worship, laws about Civil Rights; laws prohibiting Catholic education, laws affecting property, and what was more serious, the laws affecting domestic life.

The laws about religious worship were particularly cruel. In the first place every Catholic clergyman, whether archbishop or friar, was ordered to leave the country. They might be imprisoned for the first offence, banished from the country on the second, and hung disembowled and quartered on the third. In 1703 a law was passed whereby a priest had to register his name, his parish and other particulars and take the oath of allegiance before he could celebrate mass and then only in his own parish. He was not allowed to have a curate. His church or place of worship could not be marked by a bell or cross or steeple. A Catholic who induced a Protestant to join the Catholic faith, suffered the penalties of the Praemunire. Then in 1709 a law was passed whereby every registered priest had to take in addition to the oath of allegiance, another oath called the oath of abjuration, which declared that James III. had positively no right whatever to the crown and approving, heartily, freely and willingly of the justice of the Revolution and of an exclusive Protestant succession. In spite of the declaration of the church authorities that this oath was sinful only thirty-three registered priests took it. Protestants were induced to join in this persecution of the Catholics by the offering of rewards. Fifty pounds were offered for the detection of a Catholic dignitary, twenty pounds for a priest and ten for a teacher. Justices had the power of forcing a Catholic above 18 years of age to disclose any knowledge he had

of a Catholic priest, the mass or schools. he was liable to one year's imprisonment if he refused. Magistrates could be fined for failing to live up to this law. So it was that in a purely Catholic country Bishop and priests had to live in hovels and obscure places under false names and disguises, attending their flocks under the cover of darkness in caverns or among the mountains.

The civil rights of a Catholic were few if any. They were forbidden to sit in the Irish Parliament, vote at elections or serve on grand juries. They were excluded from the army and navy, from town corporations, magistracies, the bench, the bar and every government office, high or low. Their houses might be searched without a warrant any time for arms. Except in the linen trade a Catholic could not have more than two apprentices. He could not have a horse worth more than five pounds and a Protestant could take any of his horses by offering five pounds.

The laws regarding Catholic education decreed that a Catholic could not attend a university, nor be the guardian of a child, nor a school teacher, or private tutor. Education abroad was forbidden. The only schools were Protestant public schools.

No Catholic could buy or inherit land or receive it as a gift from a non Catholic. A Catholic had to pay rent according to his income and if he failed to do so his farm belonged to the first Protestant informer. The Protestant informer became possessor of the lands which a Catholic purchased from a Protestant.

Still more rigorous were the laws affecting domestic life. If the eldest son turned Protestant he was to succeed to the estates of his father, and from that moment they could not be sold or charged with debt. A child however young who declared himself Protestant was immediately placed in custody of a Protestant relative. A wife who turned Protestant was entitled to a portion of her husband's property. A Protestant who married a Catholic was to incur the same penalties of the Penal Laws as Catholics. A priest who blessed such a marriage was to be hanged.

Thus the Penal Laws of Ireland were intended to wipe out the Catholic religion wholly in Ireland,—that they did not do so is due to the special Providence of God and the deeply-rooted and passionate love of the faith which has always existed among the Irish people.

The Finding of a Mine.

HAVING heard from his earliest childhood tales concerning how the Indians, who inhabited a large territory in the central part of Ontario as late as the 'sixties, procured material with which they manufactured gun-balls, Marvin Brown was struck with an idea, that it might prove a wise undertaking to explore the regions, in which the legend maintained the ore was discovered, and to aid him in his search, he took two old friends into partnership, on condition that all expenditure and gain be borne equally by all three.

Having a slight knowledge of minerals, they felt certain, that the ore which would be melted over a campfire, as folk-lore relates, and run into gun-moulds, was none other than lead of a high grade or free silver, and, needless to state, they entered into plans for their coming tour of the wilds, with enthusiasm, despite the discouraging remarks which were hurled at them by the whole country-side.

The procuring of supplies, which consisted of food, tent, blankets and all the paraphernalia of the prospector was the first thing to which they attended after having secured the license to prospect, from the local Recorder. This done, they next had to secure some conveyance to carry them and their outfit out through the hills for thirty miles, where the waggon-road gave way to a foot-path, over which they had to carry their camp and working utensils in pack-sacks over the remaining ten miles, to the land of promise. The first man they asked to undertake the journey, agreed to go, in consideration of very large pay, and the work of loading up went on splendidly, until a box of dynamite was produced which was to form a portion of the load; then the teamster refused very emphatically to have anything to do with the trip, maintaining all the while, that he cared more for his life than for all the riches of the earth, whereupon they reasoned, argued with, and even coaxed him, but nothing could overcome his natural aversion to powder. Finally, they arrived at an agreement with him, whereby the explosive might be taken on the waggon, if they would deposit a sum of money in a local bank, sufficient to reimburse him for his belongings in case of accident, while he decided to come along walking a half-mile in the rear.

The trip up the mountains was made in two days, and nothing of interest occurred, except that the teamster, having noted that all was going well on the waggon, so far recovered from his timidity that he kept coming closer to it every hour and he became a passenger on the afternoon of the first day out.

The waggon-road having ended, they allowed the conveyance to return to civilization and began the strenuous out-door life. They constructed a small camp, into which they piled all supplies, left over after those of immediate necessity had been rolled up in three pack-sacks, pitched their tent, over a bed of balsam brush, and prepared a supper which consisted of pork, desiccated potatoes, hard-tack and tea. Justice done to this repast all retired early, to rest for the ten miles which had to be travelled next day.

Daybreak found our prospectors astir, and by half-past five everything was in readiness to start. Each man having a load of almost ninety pounds on his back, they began the journey through the woods, and arrived into the district which they sought at six o'clock that evening, when they arranged a comfortable camping-ground, pitched their tent with more care than on the preceding night, and before sunset they were again preparing supper.

The next morning the real work of prospecting began, and each man being provided with the necessary tools, they set out in their search for mineral.

To any man who has never prospected, the hopes and fears of this life are unknown. On one day we find the prospector most optimistic, if he has located anything which may prove valuable, on the next when his fond hopes are frustrated, it is almost pitiable to witness his despair, which vanishes as a mist before an autumn sun when any little indication shows up again, and needless to say Brown and his comrades were not exempt from these emotions. Prospecting may well be compared to looking for the proverbial needle in the hay stack, but in this particular case the fates were not unkind. Although they roamed amongst the rocks for three months before anything of an encouraging nature presented itself, they were finally rewarded by discovering a vein, the contents of which when assayed proved valuable.

They returned to town as quickly as possible and no difficulty was encountered by them in interesting capital to develop

their property. It proved so rich, that before six months Brown and his fellow-prospectors were independantly wealthy, and today a railroad is being constructed to replace the old waggon-road of former times, which was found to be too slow a route for hauling ore; the whole region is being developed and all thanks is due to Brown, whose scheme excited so much sarcasm in earlier times.

J. SULLIVAN, '15.

Autumn.



TO ME, of all the seasons, a Canadian autumn is the most pleasant. The other seasons all have their devotees. The robust and strong find delight in battling with the rigours of winter. The thoughtful and poetic enjoy the awakening of nature in the spring, and the light-hearted enjoy the sunny skies and soothing heat of summer.

But I feel the call of nature more when the days grow short and the evenings cold, and when towards the end of September the touch of the frost over-night paints the whole landscape in a bewildering variety of colors. Then the dark green of the pines forms a background for the yellows of the beeches and birches, and the kaleidoscopic changes of the maples all blended together in a mass of color. Each day the artist presents a new effect and one is never tired of admiring his brilliant pictures.

But soon nature sheds her gay garb and seems to prepare for her long sleep. The leaves have fallen from the trees, the grass is brown, the birds have flown and nothing is heard, save the wind sighing through the bare branches and the squirrels rustling through the fallen leaves. The days become cold and windy. But that only makes the subsequent period more appreciated.

For then comes Indian summer—those balmy days when a soft haze hangs over the land and the sun shines forth again with its rays not stopped but only softened by the mist. Then indeed is the season of peace and thanksgiving. All nature seems to be prepared for the battle with winter and awaits confidently the onslaught.

But all too soon these delightful days pass. Then the north wind swoops down to harry the land and soon winter has the numbed earth in its grasp.

J. DORNEY ADAMS, '15.

Oyster Industry and its Depletion.

IF we would correctly understand the decline of the oyster industry in Canada and what is necessary to rehabilitate it, we should first call to mind some points in the natural history of the mollusc. The oyster is a bivalve. A hinge, as it were, joins the two halves of the shell, and the oyster may distend the valves and inhale water. From this water it strains whatever particles of animal and vegetable life are obtainable, and it is on this that it subsists. The oyster flourishes best where fresh water streams empty into the ocean. Temperature and salinity of the water are important factors in oyster forming. Reproduction takes place during late spring and early summer. As regards location, Canada's oyster beds are chiefly situated on the shores of the Maritime Provinces, and of British Columbia.

And now let us see why this profitable oyster industry is gradually going to ruin in Canada. Generally speaking, wanton waste and a blind disregard for the future, have formed the main roads to depletion. A shameful inconsideration for the advancement of the industry is shown by the fact that when ice fishing is carried on, the oysters are raked up through a hole in the ice, then sorted, and those too small for the market are left to perish on the ice. But the chief agents in the destruction of the oyster industry are the mud-digging machines operated over or near oyster beds, as the large percentage of lime yielded by the oyster is valuable to the farmer as a fertilizer. In this manner the oyster beds are greatly depleted. Legislation has of late remedied these conditions, but only to a small extent.

Since 1890 legislation has brought some protection to the oyster industry, but so unsatisfactory has it been that today restrictive measures alone can bring about the regeneration of the industry. Private oyster culture on a large scale is absolutely necessary. But here another obstacle crops up—the Dominion and Provincial Governments have not yet agreed on the question of the issue of leases for oyster fishing. Until this is settled we cannot expect private oyster farming to flourish, for although enormous profits are yielded, even these large returns are not attractive when an uncertainty exists regarding titles to oyster areas. The decision of the Imperial Privy Council in 1898 on the Fisheries Reference divided in uncertain fashion the proprietary interest in the foreshore, and has effectively prevented

that certainty of ownership which is essential to the investment of private capital in oyster farming.

Again, for the better encouragement of private enterprise, the term of lease on oyster areas should be lengthened to about twelve years, and renewal should be made contingent upon fulfilment of the conditions of the lease.

But the regeneration of the declining industry depends to a great extent on the government itself. If a benefit is to be derived from the leasing of oyster areas to private investors, the government should provide for the supply of spawners and seed-oysters at something like cost price. If private culture had been allowed before the now advanced stage of depletion in the oyster industry, then this would not be necessary. But present conditions would indicate a difficulty for oyster farmers to procure spawners and seed-oysters.

Another wise move in the rehabilitation of the industry would be a complete survey of the oyster producing areas of our country. Then we would know exactly the extent of these areas, which are now characterized by fisheries officials as "Practically Unlimited." Again, if scientific observations were also undertaken, the suitability of different areas for the growing of oysters would be made known. This would eliminate large losses of capital, proceeding from an ignorance of fundamental natural conditions.

Yet the future of the oyster industry in Canada is not so black as may be imagined. What is first required is a full knowledge of the present condition of the industry, what has brought about that condition, and the regulations now in force, so that a sure foundation may be laid on which to construct the measures which are to regenerate the industry.

When this is done, the only obstacle to the establishment of oyster farming by private persons, is the conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. If concentrated effort is made, this can be settled. But action must be taken now. And if the Dominion and Provincial Governments will only throw "laissez-faire" to the winds, there is not the slightest doubt but that the oyster industry in Canada will speedily come to its own, and munificently regard all the honest toil bestowed on it.

Canadian and American Newspapers



THE NEWSPAPER is an organ, which has important civic, moral, social and political duties to perform. It is an institution which is supported by the public, consequently its first aim is to please. And that very desire to please a certain faction or party rather than another has an evil effect, and invariably causes it to diverge from its purpose.

To compare American and Canadian newspapers is a difficult task, as in most cases they are scarcely comparable. We may have editors on the staffs of some of our best newspapers, who equal any American in literary and scholarly attainments, but our papers have not such a large circulation, nor have they the financial support which is accorded the great journalists across the border. Another point, also in favor of the American journalist, is, his knowledge of business; he is more alert, and seems to be better able to discern what will appeal to his readers.

The Hearst publications have met with approval merely because they contain articles which tend to excite or startle, the front page is always printed with large type. For that very reason the curious reader purchases them.

What really discloses the intrinsic worth of a newspaper are its editorials. From them we can detect the ability and erudition of the editor in chief, whether or not he is conversant with the popular questions of the day. It is through the necessity of formulating editorial policy and maintaining positions on matter of public moment that a newspaper becomes morally self-conscious, becomes aware of its public responsibility, becomes fit to serve its great purposes, not only as they are pursued through editorial utterance, but in every department of the newspaper. For efficiency in this department the Canadian editors are to be lauded, as they seem to devote much attention to it. But none can compare with the editorials of that far-renowned journal, the New York Sun.

Again, devotion to the sport column seems an absolute necessity. Americans and Canadians alike agree that most people are interested in sport chronicles. True it is some of our best journalists have gone to the utmost point in reporting sports. Not long

ago our Ottawa papers seemed to contain nothing else, fully three pages being devoted to this department. Some of the older people are of the opinion that the sport column should be eliminated from all good journals, but such a procedure would be ridiculous on account of the recognition which sports are given. Most of the younger element buy a journal just to read the sport column.

Now-a-days news-editors are so strongly fettered to some political party, that it is well-nigh impossible to obtain an unbiased opinion on any political question. Moreover they fail to reveal to the public any political scandal which has been perpetrated, or if it has been devulged by a journal inimical to the perpetrator, the political weapon will come out with an utter denial or an editorial composed of nice words taken from the uttermost depths of the dictionary, and conceal the objections of the adversary.

J. KENNEDY, '12.



THEY

Why don't they keep the streets a little cleaner?

You ask with deep annoyance not undue.

Why don't they keep the parks a little greener?

(Did you ever stop to think that *they* means *you*?)

How long will they permit this graft and stealing?

Why don't they see the courts are clean and true?

Why will they wink at crooked public dealing?

(Did you ever stop to think that *they* means *you*?)

"Our First 'Rhodes' Scholar."



R. T. L. McEVOY, who was selected as the Rhodes' scholar from Ottawa University, left on his journey to the English University at Oxford, on Sept. 27th. At the Central depot, Mr. McEvoy was given a great ovation by his fellow-students, who had assembled to bid farewell and to express their best wishes for their first Rhodes' scholar. The Rector of the University and many of the professors were also present at the station.

Mr. McEvoy, who is twenty years of age and a son of Mr. S. T. McEvoy, of 82 Waller street, Ottawa, has had a remarkable career in the Business, Collegiate and Art's courses of the University of Ottawa, winning the highest honors in every year. Entering St. Joseph's school in 1897, he successfully passed the high school entrance in 1903, and then entered the business course of the University. Matriculating in 1909, he also took the medal for Canadian History. Last June Mr. McEvoy successfully completed his second year Arts. In 1910, the young Arts' man, together with Mr. Leo. Tracey, defeated the debating representatives of Queen's University thereby winning the championship of the Canadian Inter-University Debating League. In addition Mr. McEvoy won the Roche prize for English Literature. In his university career, he has held such positions as president of the University Debating Society and secretary of the University Athletic Association.

Mr. McEvoy will devote his three years at Oxford, to the continuation of the Arts course and will, at the end of that time obtain the Oxford degree.

We all join in wishing Mr. McEvoy "bon voyage" and much success in the Motherland.

D. J. DOLAN, '13.

Society Notes.

A general meeting of the O. U. Debating Society was held on the 2nd inst. for the purpose of electing a president. The office was left vacant owing to Mr. O'Halloran not returning to College.

Mr. Ambrose Unger was elected president after several ballots had been taken. Mr. Unger is equal to the position, moreover he is an able debator, having won the O. U. oratorical contest last year. With all sincerity we trust that the Cup will be brought back to its former home, under the new president's régime.

At a meeting of the executive of the O. U. D. S. held immediately after the general meeting, Mr. F. Winfield Hackett was chosen a delegate to represent the society at the annual meeting of the Inter-University Debating League, to be held soon at Kingston.

ADDRESS TO REV. J. BURKE, C. S. P. ('05.)

On Monday, Sept. 25th, the student body of Ottawa University assembled in the spacious rotunda of the new Arts building to tender an address to Rev. Father Burke, C. S. P., who preached the retreat of the English students. Mr. Kennedy spoke in behalf of the students and, after reminding Father Burke that he was one of us and not a stranger, he thanked him very sincerely for consenting to preach here and enable all to make a good retreat. In order to more adequately express their gratification he begged Father Burke to accept a slight token from the students as a mark of their esteem.

Father Burke in reply said that his mission here among the students of his old "Alma Mater" had been a pleasant task and he hoped that the good effects of the retreat would not be lost. He then wished the students every success both in the intellectual and athletic fields and thanked them heartily for their kindly feeling.

University of Ottawa Review.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA REVIEW is the organ of the students. Its object to aid the students in their literary development, to chronicle their doings in and out of class, and to unite more closely to their Alma Mater the students of the past and the present.

TERMS :

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Our Students are requested to patronize our Advertisers.

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No. 1

THE NEW TERM.

Classes were resumed on September the sixth under the brightest of auspices. Most of the familiar faces are back again, except of course, those of the graduating class, and there is a regular army of new ones. 'Tis may a year since old 'Varsity had so large a number of students. The accommodations in the present Arts' Building are altogether inadequate, class-rooms and dormitories being taxed quite beyond their capacity; even our beautiful Museum has had to be requisitioned as a study-hall. About fifty boarders have been refused admittance this month, owing to lack of space. It is rumored that extensive additions to the main block will be commenced in the spring, and such an undertaking seems absolutely necessary. Besides mere numbers we can also pride ourselves on an all-pervading spirit of hope and enthusiasm; enthusiasm in the present, as regards school-work, societies, and the many varied forms of student activity; hope, unbounded hope in the future of Alma Mater, who sits enthroned in the capital of this wondrous young country, with the God-

given mission of playing her part, and that no small one, in the mental and moral development which will build deep and strong, the pillars of national greatness.

To all the students, old friends and new, *The Review* bids a hearty welcome.

COLLEGE MEN IN BUSINESS.

When the commercial history of this country is written, the college man will occupy an important place therein. In former years the graduate had to fight tooth and nail for a chance to show his worth even on the merest pittance; today employers are spending money to induce him to enter their business. He is engaged not so much on his actual value as on his possibilities. He is content at the beginning with a small salary, regarding rather the opportunity for advancement, than the mere amount of dollars and cents. The idea is now obsolete that because commerce has nothing in common with Latin, Greek or higher mathematics, therefore the man who has spent from four to seven years studying them has no business value. The mental training acquired in the study of such subjects, has prepared him for the rapid mastery of any work, whether it be digging canals, building bridges or selling shoes. A fair trial has proved this fact conclusively. Of course a college man, no matter what his capabilities, cannot succeed in every line of work, and to decide just what he is best fitted for is no easy task. Much of past prejudice against college men may be attributed to ignorance or neglect of this fact by employers. In large companies college men are employed in almost every department, their employers considering that it makes no difference where they begin, provided that they have brains, determination, and ambition. The president of one manufacturing company in the United States, last year scattered scores of young technical graduates through the various departments, letting them go ahead more or less according to their fancy. "Our business is largely in the experimental stage" said the chief engineer, "and if we can keep enough bright young college men with us during the next few years, I think they will be able to develop this as they did the steel business." This is the attitude of most employers when looking for graduates—they want men who will some day be worth large salaries. The successful business men of tomorrow will be found among the collegians of today.



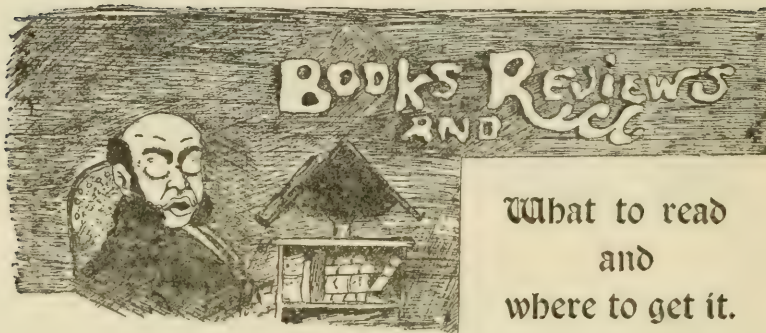
With the advent of another scholastic year, the Exchange editor extends to those contemporaries that have graced our table in past years a hearty welcome. It is our earnest desire that the many college publications shall endeavor to maintain the high standard which has characterised them in the past and that each and every one shall strive to further the spirit of friendship, so mutually advantageous to our educational institutions.

The list of September editions received is as yet quite incomplete, but, taking the early numbers as a criterion, for the year's efforts, we anticipate an unusually successful year for college journalism.

"The Rosary Magazine" has begun an unusually auspicious year with several excellent articles. A treatise entitled "Early Elizabethan Confessors," impressed us particularly. The writer vindicates the fealty of the Catholic Priesthood throughout the turbulent times of the English Reformation.

"The Student and Temperance" is the subject of an article in "The College Spokesman." The matter under discussion is of vital import to every college boy and the presentation of facts is made in a concise and lucid manner.

In addition to the above mentioned we gratefully acknowledge receipt of following: "The Adelpian," "Viatorian," "The Pharos," "St. Mary's Chimes," "Echoes from the Pines," "The Notre Dame Scholastic," D'Youville Magazine, "O. A. C. Review," "Agnetian Quarterly," "Ave Maria," "St. John's University Record," "Nazareth Chimes," "Fordham Monthly."



"And ye shall remember your own," Thos. C. Carrigan, Ph.D. '94, a well remembered student at Ottawa University, has given to the public a very interesting thesis entitled, "The Law and the American Child." Mr. Carrigan, with much good judgment and logic, defends the sacred rights of the child during all its years of minority. The statutes cited, indicate much research by the author in United States legislative measures. Mr. Carrigan treats of the leading social questions of the day, including Divorce and the Child Labor Laws. A well planned summary of State Laws enacted for "child welfare," concludes this very interesting work.

"The Juniors of St. Bedes" (Benziger Bros., New York, 85c.) a most interesting preparatory school story by Rev. Thomas H. Bryson.

Fred Martin, our hero, wakes up one morning in August to find that his cherished dream—that of entering college—is to be realized. In a truly fascinating style the reverend author allows Fred to experience the "ups and downs" met by every school boy. Yet gradually he paves for him a path to popularity. Fred holds a high rank in his class and develops into a baseball and football player of no mean calibre. June comes around, the examinations are successfully completed and Fred journeys homeward. Thus terminates a fine representation of Catholic school boy life.

Nineteenth Century—

"The House of Lords"—Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell—In this well arranged article Sir Herbert Maxwell treats of the proposed abolition or remodelling of the House of Lords. "Mend

it or end it," seems to be his cry. He comments on different Bills thrown out by that chamber, and suggests possible explanations for these rejections. In his concluding chapters the author suggests that, without impairing their own independence the members of the House of Lords could themselves do something to free that body from the odious influence of some black sheep who are included among its members.

"The Future of Great Britain"—J. Ellis Barker.—Mr. Barker states that theory cannot determine the prospect for the future; but the past with its attendant historical facts, is the best foundation upon which to venture a forecast. Mr. Barker reviews the circumstances which brought about the downfall of empires or cities of the past and predicts a similar downfall for Great Britain. Industry and commerce are great factors in a country's advancement. England has passed these factors. Competition is the "soul" of business, and England has possessed this spirit. Her maritime efficiency happily retains its greatness. But England has become the workshop of the world, and with the assumption of this role she has cast aside her economic and political defences. This is bringing about her decline. England's prestige is gradually ebbing away, and to turn the tide she must adopt a policy more in accordance with the times. She must abandon her ways of neglect and individualism. Let her husbandmen unite in the reconstruction of her agricultural capabilities and unless the empire stands behind her, Great Britain, by the laws of precedence and history, must eventually suffer the same fate as Rome, Athens, Carthage and the Arabian Empire.

North American:—

"The Chinese Press of Today"—Archibald R. Colquhoun.—The author treats in detail of the establishing of newspapers in China, and the standard of literary excellence which has been attained by the Chinese authors. The first real newspaper in China was the *Shên Pao*. In 1906 there were sixteen daily papers besides many journals. Papers discuss reform and the public affairs of the day. The authors contributing to Chinese papers do not publish their names, but their style is generally recognized and the authors become well known to the literature loving public. In order that she continue in her course towards the literary elevation of her people, the author wisely states that China must be left alone by foreign institutions of letters.

Atlantic Monthly—September:

"Aristocratic and Democratic Education"—Abraham Fledner.—The civilized world of today, both democratic and aristocratic—agrees that universal education is a necessity. Different forms of education are adopted according to the national policies of the countries in which they are exercised. For instance, there is a great difference in the educational systems of the prosperous countries, United States and Prussia. Why? Because these two countries are seeking different national ends. Germany exercises a democratic system, including both physical and mental drill. Why? Because Germany apparently seeks military predominance. In conclusion the author firmly maintains, that for the successful development of any country's educational system, there must be good-will and co-operation in elementary academic and professional schools.

"Among the Algonquins" Volume III. of the history of the "Pioneer Priests of North America," by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, is now sent out by the publishers the America Press, 59 E. 83rd St., New York. Its pages tell of the stirring record of the group of heroes and martyrs who labored among the Algonquins, the confederation that made a larger figure in our history than any other Indian family. The Algonquins were the great nation that claimed as their own almost all the upper regions of the North American Continent. In what is now the United States, New England was counted as their country, and so was the litoral along the Hudson in New York, as well as New Jersey, a part of Virginia and North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It is commonly asserted that the Algonquins were the noblest North American Indians but Father Campbell, in his graphic narrative offers ample evidence that their history displays hardly any notable difference from their fellow savages. Among them Paul Le Jeune, James Buteux, Gabriel Druillettes, Charles Albanel, Claude Allouez, James Marquette, Francis de Crespieu, Anthony Sylvie, Anthony Dalmas, Gabriel Maret, Peter Laure, John Aulneau, and Sebastian Rale toiled and strove for years in the effort to win them to civilization and the acceptance of the light of Faith. Most of the time it was a life of uninterrupted horror, but like true soldiers these heroic men never flinched in the fierce battle they had set for themselves to save the souls of these degraded savages. A number of them were identified besides with the great events of their time. Albanel sought out Radisson at the North Sea. Sylvie, and Maret

and Dalmas accompanied Iberville in his wild raids. Marquette's name is linked with Joliet's in the discovery of the Mississippi. Druillettes was the first envoy from Canada seeking a treaty of reciprocity with New England, and Rale was the Martyr whose fate settled the fight for the possession of the great State of Maine. Father Campbell's telling pages do full justice to the heroic and brilliant period of their apostolic labors. And many appropriate illustrations, portraits and maps add to the interest and explain more fully the narrative.

Among the Magazines.

Quite a stack of magazines, weeklies and monthlies, has accumulated upon the editorial table during *The Review's* summer solstice. Many very interesting topics have been treated, but time and space will permit me to mention only a few articles which I noticed particularly in my rapid review.

"Benziger's" contains in its August number an item of special interest to us, being a description of our beautiful Laurentian Highlands, whose ranges pass our city but six miles to the north. The writer, under the heading "The Oldest Land in the World," points out that the Laurentian District is, in the opinion of geologists, that portion of the globe, which first emerged above the 'universal ocean.' He proceeds with clear simple language and explanations to give the composition and structure of the rocks, and a description of the natural beauties, curiosities and possibilities of the region. Had the writer but added a few words depicting the picturesque manners and customs of the "Habitants," whose white-washed cabins and beautiful churches dot many a Laurentian valley his article would be perfect.

"America" contains an interesting account of the European "Social Week," which was organized in 1900 by German Catholics to oppose the growth of Socialism. Since then it has spread throughout Europe. Meetings are held, usually in the large industrial centres, and such social questions as labor conditions, temperance, factory laws, child and woman welfare, health, housing and the like are treated in simple language by competent instructors. Coupled with these there are lectures on religious topics. In some countries the "Social Weeks" are held but once a year, in others they are held in the different centres in succes-

sion. Because of the great success of this European experiment, American Catholic educators are now considering a somewhat similar, though more elaborate, plan for this continent, namely, a permanent travelling educational society.

In a recent number of the "Ave Maria" there is a description of the land whence came St. Vincent de Paul. St. Vincent was born at Puoy, a small town near that desolate region, termed "Les Landes," which occupies nearly a third of the western side of France. The writer points out that in all probability it was the desolation and poverty of this region that caused the good saint to devote his life to deeds of charity in the dreary and squalid sections of the big cities. The occupants of "Les Landes" are an old-fashioned people. Among many old customs one of the most interesting is the manner of betrothal. (Attention, fellows!) The young man goes in the middle of the night, accompanied by his friends, to the house of the girl he wishes to wed. He is received with great cordiality. A meal is prepared and all eat and drink till morning. Not a word is said of the object of the visit. At day break the young lady presents the aspirant for her hand with a basket of fruit. If nuts are found among the fruit it means refusal, if none are found it means acceptance. Customs are different in this country. When a young gentleman is handed fruit by the lady of his choice, especially fruit of a golden-yellow shade, it means absolute, unconditional refusal.

In the October number of the "Canadian Messenger" an appeal is made for the financial assistance of that excellent institution, the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada. Through the activities of this society the Gospel is being carried to the limits of our great Canadian West and far into our Northland. Churches are being built, schools opened and many brought back to the fold. One of the greatest difficulties of the Society is the securing of priest and teachers for the various nationalities found among the immigrants. The appeal for funds to support this Society is one that should meet with generous response.

The "Scientific American" gives an account of the great improvements being made in the New York State Barge Canal. The vast sums being spent are some indication of the great fight the States are making to gain the bulk of the Great Lakes trade, and, incidentally the bulk of the export trade with Europe. It is high time for the Georgian Bay Canal.

Priorum Temporum Flores.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Emery, O. M. I., has been appointed Superior of a Community of Missionaries, with headquarters in a suburb of Green Bay, Wis. He had been rector of St. Peter's Church, Plattsburg, for the past two years, he was also rector of Ottawa University from 1901 to 1905, and while here he endeared himself to every student and professor. We wish him every success in his new responsibility, and knowing well his personal qualities we can avow for the efficiency of his administration.

The Plattsburg press eulogizes Dr. Emery for his excellent characteristics. The following is a quotation from the Plattsburg Daily News:

"He was a man with bright, unbiased mind, with lofty views in every sphere of human interest, with quiet and invincible energy, tempered with exceeding kindness, above all, with rare disinterested public spirit, coupled with a long experience in high and responsible positions."

Dr. Thomas C. Carigan, '94, who has been an attorney in Worcester County, U. S. A., for the past fourteen years, was recently appointed a member of the faculty of the Catholic University of America at Washington.

Mr. Adolphe Gamache graduate in the business class '02, was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite, daughter of J. J. Beauchamp, K. C., of Montreal, on October 10th, 1911, in St. Louis de France Church.

Messrs. Philip C. Harris, Frank Corkery, Thomas J. O'Neill, B.A., S. A. Coupal and Ovila Julien, B.A., all of the class of 1911, entered the Ottawa diocesan seminary October 21st.

Mr. Daniel J. Breen, B.A., '11, paid a visit to his Alma Mater when on his way to Montreal grand seminary.

Mr. Allan C. Fleming, B.A., '11, and John J. Sammon, B.A., '11, have accepted temporary positions in the civil service.

Rev. Hugh Canning, B.A., '93, paid a visit to his Alma Mater last month.

We had a visit from Rev. Father D. R. McDonald, B.A., '89, last week.

Mr. H. St. Jacques, B.A., '08, has been appointed principal of the Bi-Lingual Model School, Fenelon Falls, Ont.

The Review in the name of the students begs to offer its deepest sympathy to Mr. M. P. Davis, Jr., for the loss he has incurred through the death of his wife; also to Mr. Joseph Fahey, '99, and Mr. Edgar Chevrier, '08, on the death of their esteemed mothers. R. I. P.

We wish to congratulate J. L. Chabot, M.A., M.D., M.P. ('03) on the honor which has been conferred upon him by the people of Ottawa, in his election to the Federal House.

This year the students' Retreat was preached by two of the Alumni, the English Retreat by Rev. J. J. Burke, C. S. P. (Chicago) and that in French by Rev. L. Raymond (Bourget). Needless to say, both were intensely appreciated by the boys.

Obituary.

JOSEPH THOMAS BRENNAN '10.

"I cannot love thee as I ought,
For love reflects the thing beloved.
My words are only words, and moved
Upon the topmost forte of thought."

On July 1, 1911, Joseph Thomas Brennan, one of Alma Mater's brightest graduates plunged to an untimely death and a watery grave in the turbulent waters of the Gatineau, between Kirk's Ferry and Tenaga.

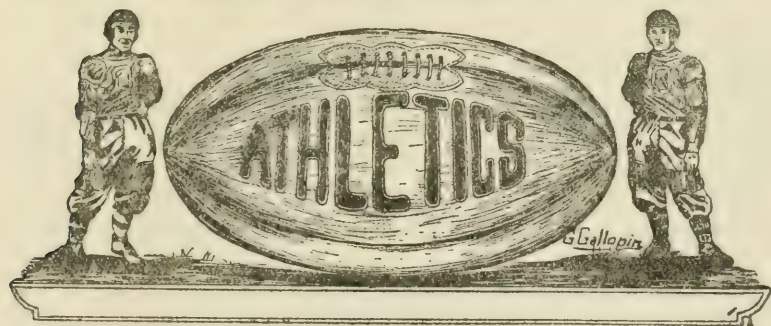
The late Mr. Brennan was born in Ottawa twenty-two years ago and was the son of Patrick Brennan, of 449 Cooper street. He received his early education at St. Patrick's Separate school, winning the Martin O'Gara scholarship in 1903. He made his arts and philosophy at Ottawa University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1909, and Licentiate of Philosophy and Bachelor of Arts in 1910. Throughout his course he won many prizes and medals for class standing including the philosophy medal in 1910.

He was one of the six graduates of '10 who felt called to the higher and more perfect life and consequently in the fall of that year he entered the Ottawa seminary. Scarcely had he completed his first year of theology, when he was summoned before the Great Judge. A year of prayer, recollection, self-denial and arduous study, what an ideal preparation for death, tragic and untimely though it was.

As a student at Ottawa University he was one of her most popular members, being prominent in athletic and literary circles. He starred whether on the gridiron, on the public platform or in the class room. He was a member of the College football team of '09, and also a clever stick handler on the hockey team. In 1910 he was president of the University Debating Society and he was one of the prize debators of that year, and during the years of 1909-1910 he was a member of the editorial staff of the *University Review*.

Those who were fortunate enough to know him, will always remember his warm, sunny smile, his genial way and gentlemanly manner. He was singularly possessed of those qualities of heart and mind, which always attract friendship and admiration.

Snatched away in the flower, in the very prime of life, of manhood his loss is deeply felt by his very many friends and especially by the archdiocese, for which he would undoubtedly have proven a valuable priest and worker.



McGill (20)—Ottawa University (5).

In its initial bow of the season Ottawa College added another loss to its debit column which in the last few years has been swollen to a degree bordering upon bankruptcy. However Saturday's loss was no criterion either of the team's playing or of their chance of landing a place high up the ladder.

We hate to complain but College undoubtedly played in hard luck. Time and again they would approach McGill's line only to be driven back by a hefty punt from Billington. These punts were either difficult to handle or else our backs were away off colour, for seldom did they catch a ball and when they did they

were unable to boot it for a gain. Had College been able to kick we would have carried off the honours easily for McGill was unable to cope with our line. Time and again they attempted to get their yards on bucks yet not once did they succeed; their end runs were fruitless, and after three attempts to work criss-crosses with their backs they resorted to the kicking of their centre half. In this they were successful for their flying wings took advantage of every fumble.

We evidently have the goods this season and when the "half back" division becomes more seasoned we will be given an opportunity of rooting for a winning team. A little more confidence is needed and this will likely be supplied in the next couple of home games.

Part of the red and white score was rather doubtful, especially their second touch, when the half back missed his kick and the ball glanced off to one side, and the wing man who was off-side romped over for a touch. This was the fault of the officials who though at times incompetent tried to give fair play.

The honour of securing the second touch in two years goes to our genial and florid manager Jim Kennedy. Gilligan and Nagle were under every punt, though the former at times overruns his man. O'Leary and Pfohls bucked well, while the ball was skillfully handled by quarter back Killian. Hefferman and Quilty had hard luck, the former being pulled down in an open field by his sweater, while the latter after getting away beautifully tripped near the line.

However we know how to take a defeat, and let us pull for a victory next week.

Intermural League.

...

The Intermural league has been temporarily disorganized, but will shortly be resumed under changed circumstances. A number of students handed in their names, but later turned out with second team, while others rarely put in an appearance, the delinquents in this respect being principally day students. Two of the teams were greatly weakened, at times scarcely managing to collect a fourteen. The only remedy was to break up the schedule and divide the men more evenly, thus renewing interest and assuring a close race. It is rather hard on the leaders to start anew, but we hope they will bury their disappointment in order to give their fellow students an equal opportunity to gain the coveted cup.

BASEBALL.

The most successful year in the annals of the City Baseball League was brought to a close when O.A.A.C. was awarded the pennant after going through the season without a defeat.

For the third consecutive year the garnet and grey secured second berth by a comfortable margin. But, unlike other years the reverend coach had a mere handful of raw recruits, several of whom were graduates of Small Yard, yet from these he turned out a machine-like aggregation second to none. Nervous and inexperienced they dropped their first brace of games but after that were unbeatable, though it was then too late to overcome their handicap.

It was a revelation of what scientific coaching can accomplish, and with practically the same players back this year it is already predicted that at least one championship will find a resting place within the walls of Ottawa University.

Notes.

College lineup consisted of Chartrand, Hefferman, Quilty, Cornelier, Killian, Kennedy, Sullivan, McDonald, Cyra, Harrington Pfohl, O'Leary, Nagle and Gilligan, while Egan, O'Brien and Sheehy were also tried out.

We see no reason why Spike Landriau could not reach over first team line and intercept the ball after it has been heeled out by the centre scrimmager.


Moose Hefferman has apparently taken to the college shields. Three teams in one year is going some.

Jack Quinn who is playing for St. Pats. in City league will be ripe for senior company next year.

Several of our pool sharks have been practicing steadily at home on the village pool table.

Cyra will be a candidate for the first sack this year. He has played senior ball before.

Besides the game, Saturday held a counter attraction for Bill Chartrand.



Of Local Interest

If on this page
Your name appears
As not a sage
Sometime this year.

Infusing the editor with fear
Be not by anger choked
On the contrary be of good cheer
Take it only as a joke.

Fools argue. Wise men talk it over.

Cus-k Do you know H-a-f-y (250 lbs.) is the politest fellow
in the College.

Bu-r-s How do you make that out?

Cus-k Why the other day I saw him give his seat to two
ladies in a street car.

Sh-n-: (new student, inquiring) I want to go to the study
hall?

She-y: All right. Ray, only don't be gone long. Hurry
right back, will you old sport, I might need you.

Mu-n: S-v-rd do you feel blue over the result of the elec-
tion?

S-v-rd: Non Sir! Je ne suis pas un bleu, je suis rouge et
pour Laurier.

L-a-cy: Did you ever realize that L-f-us was a poet? See
what I found the other day:

“Nothing to me sounds half so well,
As the welcome ring of the dinner bell.

K-n-e-y: How true.

G-i-b-rd: I almost broke one foot off me when I sprain my
ankle.

Meo: Carebeful, two feet like that will make a yard.

We see by the papers that there is to be an aeroplane race from Montreal to Ottawa. Don't get excited boys and go chasing the Kites.

Hef: When did George Washington have his first ride in a public carriage?

Pf-hl: When he took a Hack at the cherry tree.

Ca-ghl-n: Do you thing Mo-an will catch the team?

Captain Qu-lt: He might if he ran more.

Since blue is blue
And red is red
What's the one of few
That can't be lead?
Reciprocity.

During a storm it is all up with an umbrella.

Professor (Lecturing on Mythology): Niobe was the daughter of Zeus and the sister of—

Gil-gan: Rainbow.

“Brevity is the soul of wit.”

Milot.

Junior Department.

Once more the Small Yard is the scene of life and bustle. Many of last year's members have graduated to the Senior Department, but still the Junior Editor spies among the host of new faces, many of the old familiar ones. To each and all, a hearty welcome.

Rev. Father Veronneau, the popular prefect for the last three years, is once more at the head of the Department, assisted by Rev. Fathers Murphy and Paradis.

Shortly after the opening, a meeting, for the election of officers to represent the U. of O. J. A. A., was held in the Lecture Hall with the following results: Sauve, J., Pres.; Brennan, H., First Vice-Pres.; Florence, G., Second Vice-Pres.; Lamonde, Sec.; Delisle, Treas.; Power, Guoin and Doran, Counsellors.

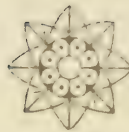
Although we lost the majority of last season's team, that upheld so nobly, on the football field, the past good reputation of

Small Yard, yet present indications, unless we are sadly mistaken, give us hope of having once more a winning team. First-Team probabilities are: Brennan, H., Doran V., Sauve, Hayden, Lamonde, Langlois, C., Florence, Rattay, Loulan, Bergeron, Bourgie, Desjardins, Doyle, Gilhooly and others.

The biggest man of the Small Yard—J. L-n-y.

The Inter-mural League has been organized and a four-teamed schedule drawn up. There was much interest shown in the three games already played and gives promise of a lively season.

The Midgets under able direction of Father Paradis are going nicely. Up to date, three or four hotly contested games have been played and it is hard to tell which team will finish the season ahead. The Junior Editor will be after the names of the champion fourteen.



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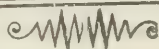
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